

Borough of Shrewsbury



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1963

SHREWSBURY

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BOROUGH OF SHREWSBURY

THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR R. J. H. EDWARDS (Chairman)

ALDERMAN A. E. J. WILLIS

COUNCILLOR W. R. G. FARR

COUNCILLOR H. R. BECKETT

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. I. DYAS

COUNCILLOR J. F. BURGESS

COUNCILLOR F. G. A. FULWELL

COUNCILLOR G. CHRESESON

COUNCILLOR E. F. HALL

COUNCILLOR E. T. DAWSON

COUNCILLOR A. H. HOWL

COUNCILLOR F. ELLIS

COUNCILLOR H. JELLCOE-WALL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

A. C. MACKENZIE, M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

†*C. STANLEY, Cert. R.S.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

*J. INNES, Cert. R.S.A.S.

*J. T. GRIFFITHS, Cert. P.H.I.E.B.

*J. B. JONES, Cert. R.S.I.

Chief Clerk

G. T. NICHOLAS

Clerk

F. R. WOOTTON

Abattoir Superintendent and Meat Inspector

*N. EDGE, Cert. R.S.I.

Assistant Meat Inspectors

*P. BRADWELL, Cert. R.S.I.

*W. T. BARTON, Cert. R.S.I.

PART-TIME OFFICERS

Meteorological Observer

R. GRAY

Public Analyst

J. G. SHERRATT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

*Qualified Meat Inspectors.

†Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

HEALTH CENTRE,
MURIVANCE,
SHREWSBURY.
July, 1964.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF SHREWSBURY

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1963.

The steady growth of population continues and the population of the Borough is now nearly 51,000. The population increase of 590 being due to an excess of births over deaths, plus an excess of immigrants over emigrants.

It will be noted that the relatively high birth rate of 17.8 per 1,000 population was linked with a lower than usual stillbirth rate and a record low infant mortality.

Mention is made in the report of the exceptionally cold weather conditions experienced in the early months of the year and the effects, or lack of effects, thereof on the health and well being of the Borough's inhabitants.

During the year the co-operation established with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was continued and the daily recordings made of the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide contamination measured in the centre of the town were sent to Warren Springs Laboratory for inclusion in the national Survey of Atmospheric Pollution.

Monitoring of air, water, milk, etc., for radioactivity is undertaken by the Borough Water Department and results made available to this Department. It is noted that the results obtained throughout the year are within the accepted standards as laid down by the Medical Research Council.

In an endeavour to produce a working standard of hygiene for food premises, bacteriological swabs were examined from utensils, working surfaces, etc., in food premises by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The results of these were used with effect where catering establishments had to be persuaded that their standards of hygiene did not come up to expectation.

During the year the Department was fully staffed. One pupil public health inspector completed his training and left as there was

no vacancy for him. A new pupil was subsequently taken on. The Borough Council are far sighted in their policy of training inspectors at a time of national shortage.

As usual willing co-operation was received from the Public Health Laboratory Service in many aspects of the work of this department.

The policy of mixed appointments for Medical Officers of non-County Boroughs, Urban and Rural Districts, which is operative in Shropshire, whereby your Medical Officer of Health is also a member of the County Health Department Staff, along with the relatively close proximity of the two health departments, has enabled a close liaison to be maintained with the County Medical Officer of Health and other officials of the County Council.

In previous Annual Reports mention has been made of the various activities of the Shrewsbury Old People's Welfare Committee, particularly the workshop for retired persons. These activities continue and your Medical Officer of Health is, ex-officio, on the Committee in question.

It is not I think really necessary to mention that this department endeavours to give, as it indeed receives, full co-operation with the other departments of the Corporation and their staffs.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A. C. MACKENZIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1963

Rateable Value of the Borough	...	...	...	£2,276,93
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£9,270
Area of the Borough (excluding water) in acres	...	...	...	8,034
Population (Registrar General's estimate, middle of 1963)	...	...	...	50,710
Persons per acre calculated on above population	...	...	...	6.4
Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1963)	...	...	...	15,749
MALE FEMALE				
Live Births	{ Legitimate	429	435	} Total ... 902
	{ Illegitimate	24	14	
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 population	...	...	...	17.8
Stillbirths :				
Number	...	...	...	17
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	18.5
Total Live and Stillbirths	...	...	.....	919
Deaths	...	...	...	627
DEATH RATE per 1,000 population	...	...	...	12.3
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	12
INFANT MORTALITY RATES				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	13.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	12.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	26.3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	9.9
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	7.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	26.1
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortions)				
Number of deaths	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	109
,, Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	Nil

WEATHER CONDITIONS

As in the past thirty-four years, daily readings and weather recordings have been continued at Monkmoor Hospital, where a Climatological Station, approved by the Air Ministry, is situated.

The particulars regarding 1963 may be summarised as follows:—

Rainfall.—The total rainfall was 20.84 inches, compared with 23.46, 23.27, and 38.42 in the previous years respectively.

The average rainfall over the last 34 years was 25.94 inches.

Sunshine.—The number of hours of bright sunshine recorded was 1,320.0 hours, compared with 1,320.4, 1,342.2 and 1,294.8 hours in the previous years respectively.

The average sunshine over the last 34 years was 1,352.5 hours.

Temperatures.—Extremes of temperatures during the year were :—

WARMEST DAY (Highest Shade Maximum), July 30th, 80°.

WARMEST NIGHT (Highest Shade Minimum), August 5th, 59°.

COLDEST DAY (Lowest Shade Maximum), January 12th, 23°.

COLDEST NIGHT (Lowest Shade Minimum), January 24th, -1°.

A long spell of cold weather started on the 22nd December, 1962, and continued until March 4th, 1963, a period of 10 weeks.

The last comparable spell was in 1947, when the area was snow and frost-bound for nearly 7 weeks. That year an unusually fine and dry summer followed, culminating in drought conditions extending into the autumn, the hours of sunshine in August numbered 244.7, and rain fell on only 3 days. The 1963 summer hardly compared with this.

It may be of interest to note that the number of hours of sunshine in January, February and March, 1963, was comparatively high. This may be the reason why the mortality and morbidity sustained by the townspeople was lower than would be expected. The number of first claims for sickness, as supplied by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, were not above average; they were in fact lower than in the corresponding period of the succeeding relatively mild winter.

One death occurred from exposure, that of a middle aged man who had been "sleeping rough", but there were no deaths from influenza or acute pneumonia during the period January 1st—March 31st.

The morale of the inhabitants was high and cheerfulness seemed to be maintained by the feeling that one's neighbours were in a worse plight than one's own, and that help given to them was really appreciated.

Much of the credit from the continued good health of the townspeople must, I feel, go to the staff of the Water Department who laboured many a long cold hour, as is shown by the Water Engineer's remarks.

"De-frosting communication and service pipes by electrical methods, commenced soon after Christmas, and two teams were in operation, working very long hours. One team operated in the town centre and dealt with large establishments such as food stores where it was essential that water be available from a Public Health point of view, and the second team operated on the outskirts. Priority was given to essential users such as doctors, dentists, etc., and also to pregnant women having their babies at home and to houses where there was sickness, or old people.

An organised service of carting water by means of water carts was carried out during this long period to all places where the houses were frozen up.

Due to the great number of bursts in the area the consumption in the town reached an all-time maximum, and in effect it was almost analogous to delivering water into a sieve. At the same time, with the river frozen over and with the low state of the river, the Intake pumps were unable to obtain a sufficient quantity to deliver to the Treatment Works. The required quantity was obtained by providing temporary additional stage pumping at the Intake, using a battery of from 9 to 12 small Fire Service pumps pumping into the Intake sump to enable the large Waterworks pumps to be able to operate at maximum.

The storage reservoirs and sedimentation tanks froze to a great depth and continuous work was carried out in keeping these tanks reasonably free.

The water undergoing treatment was at freezing level, and grave difficulties were encountered in carrying out the various treatment processes, but notwithstanding this condition the treatment was carried out successfully and during the whole period of emergency there was never any contamination of the water supply".

The maintenance of drainage, sewerage and refuse disposal presented many problems to the Surveyor and his staff and they, as well, worked overtime. The number of frozen or burst pipes especially those associated with sanitary fittings unblocked or mended by the plumbers generally was considerable. The Borough Surveyor's records show that 3,750 corporation houses were affected with from 1 to 33 bursts per house, with an average of 8, not necessarily all occurring at one time. In some cases the family "abandoned ship" and the whole place froze solid and subsequently practically every pipe, tank and cistern in the house burst.

Weather Statistics, Shrewsbury, 1963

1963 Month	AIR TEMPERATURE IN SHADE °F					SUNSHINE IN HOURS			RAINFALL IN INCHES		
	Mean Maximum	Highest Maximum and Date	Mean Minimum	Lowest Minimum and Date	Mean Temperatures	Most Sunshine in one Day	Daily Means	Total Hours	No. of Rainy Days	Greatest Fall in One Day	Total Rainfall
Jan.	32.0	43° on 26th	19.3	-1° on 24th	25.6	6.2° on 21st	2.10	65.2	10	.38 on 3rd	1.19
Feb.	35.4	42° on 8th and 28th	25.0	15° on 25th	30.2	8.4 on 26th	3.05	85.5	10	.23 on 6th	.60
March	49.5	57° on 15th	36.9	23° on 3rd	43.2	8.7 on 3rd	2.94	91.1	18	.59 on 29th	2.26
April	54.2	64° on 23rd	41.9	34° on 12th	48.0	12.5 on 12th	3.39	101.6	20	.36 on 17th and 30th	2.10
May	59.5	76° on 31st	44.1	35° on 4th	51.8	13.2 on 29th and 31st	5.37	166.5	21	.58 on 21st	1.54
June	67.7	79° on 11th	50.7	43° on 4th and 5th	59.2	14.9 on 10th	6.71	201.4	17	.37 on 29th	2.42
July	68.0	80° on 30th	50.5	41° on 27th	59.2	13.6 on 30th	5.23	162.2	16	.28 on 7th	1.33
Aug.	65.3	75° on 1st	51.5	44° on 15th	58.4	13.8 on 1st	4.09	126.9	20	.33 on 3rd	1.50
Sept.	63.5	76° on 16th	47.0	38° on 15th and 16th	55.7	9.7 on 15th	3.96	118.9	12	.42 on 2nd	2.06
Oct.	57.8	66° on 8th	45.8	37° on 6th	51.8	9.5 on 12th	2.81	87.1	16	.59 on 31st	1.79
Nov.	51.5	58° on 10th	41.4	30° on 16th and 21st	46.4	7.1 on 22nd	1.95	58.5	26	.88 on 25th	3.74
Dec.	41.9	52° on 29th	31.6	16° on 23rd	36.7	6.1 on 20th	1.78	55.1	10	.07 on 29th	.31
								1320.0			20.84

VITAL STATISTICS
1963 AND PREVIOUS DECADE

Year	Population (estimated) each year by Registrar General	Births		Deaths			
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Population	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
				Number	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	Rate Crude Adjusted
1953 ..	46,230	710	15.3	21	30	512	11.1 11.3
1954 ..	47,020	695	14.8	20	29	572	12.2 11.9
1955 ..	46,800	696	14.9	17	26	516	11.0 10.8
1956 ..	46,850	715	15.3	21	29	498	10.6 10.4
1957 ..	47,380	735	15.5	18	24	567	11.9 11.4
1958 ..	47,770	769	16.1	12	16	548	11.5 11.2
1959 ..	48,640	806	16.6	14	17	528	10.8 10.7
1960 ..	49,250	786	15.9	13	16	513	10.4 10.3
1961 ..	49,810	877	17.6	26	30	590	11.8 11.9
1962 ..	50,120	869	17.3	23	26	602	12.0 12.6
1963 ..	50,710	902	17.8	12	13	627	12.3 12.8

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the home population of Shrewsbury for 1963, including members of the armed forces stationed in the area, was 50,710 compared with 50,150 in the previous year.

BIRTHS

The number of live births in 1963 was 902, compared with 869, 877 and 786 in the previous years respectively.

The crude birth rate was 17.8 per 1,000 population, compared with 17.3, 17.6 and 15.9 in the previous years respectively.

Applying the comparability factor provided by the Registrar General, the adjusted birth rate becomes 17.1.

The 902 births may be analysed as follows :—

		Legitimate	Illegitimate	
Male	...	429	24	} 902
Female	...	435	14	

A comparison of the adjusted birth rate between Shrewsbury and the rate for England and Wales is as follows :—

			Rate per 1,000 Population Live Births
England and Wales	...		18.3
Shrewsbury	...	...	17.1

Illegitimate Births

There were 38 illegitimate births, compared with 44, 34, and 32 in the previous years respectively.

The illegitimate birth rate was 0.75 per 1,000 population, illegitimate births being a percentage of 4.2 of the total live births.

Stillbirths

There were 17 stillbirths, compared with 23, 20 and 20 in the previous years respectively.

The stillbirth rate was 0.3 per 1,000 population, the stillbirths being a percentage of 1.8 of the total births.

DEATHS

The number of deaths during the year was 627, compared with 602, 590 and 513 in the previous years respectively.

Of the 627 deaths, 308 were males and 319 females.

Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1963

[illegible]

The crude death rate was 12.3, but, by applying the comparability factor provided by the Registrar General, the adjusted death rate became 12.8.

Of the 627 deaths, 440 persons were 65 years of age or over.

If the main causes of death are grouped, it will be seen that 531 of the 627 deaths can be allocated to four groups as follows :—

(1) Heart disease	233
(2) Other diseases of the Circulatory System, including Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	113
(3) Cancer (including Leukaemia)	109
(4) Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respir- atory Disease, including Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	76

There were 6 deaths from suicide and 9 from motor vehicle accidents.

Of the child population, there were 12 infant deaths (under one year of age), and 6 deaths of children one to fourteen years of age.

Various reports have drawn attention to the danger to cigarette smokers of contracting lung cancer. It is noted that this year the number of deaths from lung cancer is again down from 25 in 1961, to 22 in 1962 and 18 this year, made up of 16 males and 2 females, of which 9 were under 65. It is not assumed that health education has produced this fall, as health education has been aimed at the younger age groups, but it may be that as more middle aged men appear to be either giving up smoking or changing from cigarettes to cigar or pipe smoking, the incidence of lung cancer deaths may remain as at present or even become slightly lower. A marked fall is not expected until the generation at present at school, which it is hoped will not be a cigarette smoking generation, reach their fifties or sixties.

It is of interest to note that the proportion of the total deaths in which 65 had been exceeded is slightly higher than last year, 70% against 67%.

This year the statistics supplied show new age groups, the 65 and over group having been divided into 65—74, and 75 and over.

A comparison between the adjusted death rate of Shrewsbury and the rate for England and Wales is as follows :—

	Death rate per 1,000 population
England and Wales	12.2
Shrewsbury	12.8

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 12 compared with 23, 26 and 13 in the previous years respectively.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was accordingly 13 per 1,000 live births, compared with 27, 30 and 16 in the previous years respectively.

A comparison between the Infantile Mortality Rate of Shrewsbury and the rate for England and Wales is as follows :—

	Per 1,000 live births
England and Wales ...	... 20.9
Shrewsbury ...	... 13.2

These deaths are analysed by causes and duration of life in the accompanying table :—

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 24 hours	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Prematurity ..	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformations	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ateleetasis	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Other Causes	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Totals	3	4	2	—	—	9	—	3	—	—	12

Satisfaction is felt at this fall in the infant mortality rate which is the lowest yet recorded for the Borough. It is difficult with such small numbers to suggest any factors which bring down infant mortality and a look at previous years figures show that low levels can easily be followed by rises, although the general tendency is downwards.

As congenital malformations are by now the biggest single

factor in the causation of death in the early years of life, only recognition of the causes and avoidance of these causes is likely to bring any rapid and sudden improvement in infant and child mortality figures.

It is encouraging that no deaths resulted from haemolytic disease of the newborn. The policy of taking a blood sample from every expectant mother as early in pregnancy as possible seems to be paying dividends. Generally speaking it is assumed that the better the ante-natal care the lower should be the infant mortality rate.

It is also noted that no mother died from any cause associated with childbirth.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The Water Engineer, Mr. J. H. Sabido, has kindly supplied the following information on the water supply of the town, accompanied by statistics of laboratory examinations carried out at Shelton Waterworks.

“During the year under review, Shelton Head Works have supplied the whole of the Undertaking's water requirements, free of all restrictions. The average daily quantity supplied (average for 365 days) amounted to 2,855,043 gallons, which was equivalent to 56.29 gallons per head per day, and the maximum daily quantity supplied was 3,504,334 gallons on the 15th February, 1963.

Routine daily chemical and bacteriological analyses were carried out at Shelton on the water at the separate stages of treatment. The maximum and minimum results obtained from these examinations are given in the accompanying table.

During the year the practice of making routine chemical and bacteriological examinations of drinking water samples drawn from household supplies was maintained, 288 chemical and 313 bacteriological examinations were made of such samples, and all were found to be sterile. The water supply to the Authorised Area has consistently maintained the very high standard of purity demanded for water supplies in this country.

With the current demands being far in excess of the maximum safe output, the present difficulties of supply will only be relieved with the completion of the new works to be provided under the Shrewsbury Water Order, 1962. Apart from the progress now being made in designing and obtaining materials in connection with the large scale extensions to the Headworks, a considerable amount of work was carried out in the construction of the 21" dia. Prestressed Concrete Major Trunk Main along the A.5 Bypass from the Main Works, which commenced during the year.

Restrictions on the use of hosepipes were imposed for the first time, and the use of these were prohibited for a period from the 17th June to the 15th July.

Monitoring for the estimation of radio activity in the air, river water and final water, was continued during the year. The results obtained to date are within the accepted standards as laid down by the Medical Research Council.

The length of new mains laid within the Water Area was 3.53 miles. This figure does not include the renewal of defective mains”.

The position as regards dwelling houses in the town as at the end of 1963 is as follows :—

Total number of houses	...	...	15,794
Total number of houses with Corporation piped water supply	...	...	15,776
Total number of houses without a Corporation piped water supply	...	...	18

SHELTON WATER SUPPLY

Results of Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations, 1963

ITEM	RIVER WATER UNTREATED		WATER AFTER STORAGE AND PRECHLORINATION		WATER AFTER SEDIMENTATION		WATER AFTER FILTRATION AND STERILISATION	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Probable number of coliform bacteria present per 100 mls. . .	180+	180+	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 37°C. . .	2,880	8	163	Nil	25	Nil	3	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 20°C. . .	11,564	Nil	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colour (Hazenscale) . .	560	6	25	Nil	18	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH	8.4	6.6	7.3	6.5	9.0	7.4	8.2	6.8
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	110.0	20.0	98.0	8.0	226.0	24.0	200.0	18.0
Chloride (Cl)	36.0	12.0	38.0	12.0	38.0	14.0	37.0	12.0
Free and Saline Ammonia . .	0.725	Nil	—	—	—	—	0.300	Nil
Oxygen absorbed (3 hrs. at 37°C.)	6.40	Nil	4.56	0.32	4.40	0.16	1.44	Nil
Permanent Hardness (CaCO ₃) . .	88.0	8.0	78.0	10.0	66.0	Nil	69.0	Nil
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃)	166.0	34.0	144.0	32.0	166.0	52.0	158.0	48.0
Free Residual Chlorine	—	—	2.05	0.10	1.85	Nil	0.30	0.10
Total Residual Chlorine	—	—	2.15	0.30	1.90	0.05	0.35	0.10

Chemical Analysis expressed in Milligrams per Litre

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Swimming Baths

There are two public indoor swimming baths available in the Borough. They are filled with water from the town mains. Treatment is by a process of alum precipitation, filtration and chlorination with a complete turnover of $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

During the year the water in the swimming baths was examined bacteriologically on 24 occasions. Of these, 9 were unsatisfactory. Occasionally excess chlorine was found in the water and a few complaints of conjunctivitis and sorethroat were received.

The present public baths, etc., were erected in 1893. There are 2 public swimming pools, $27\frac{1}{2} + 12$ yards and $20 + 10$ yards, with changing facilities, showers, toilets and spectators accommodation, and in addition 16 slipper baths and a 'Zotofoam' bath. The demand for the slipper baths is lessening as more houses are being supplied with baths, but recently there has been some demand for showers (h. & c.) rather than baths.

The swimming pools and general facilities available are out of date and this, coupled with the increase in the child population, the importance of swimming as part of education, and the interest taken in aquatic sports, has made the provision of a modern pool of competition standard most desirable. It is hoped that the problems of keeping the water in the pools up to standard for cleanliness, as well as free of excess chlorine, will be solved by modern design and methods of water treatment.

Drainage, Closet Accommodation, Sewerage and Public Cleansing

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. A. T. Morris, has kindly supplied the following information :—

" MAIN DRAINAGE

Number of existing houses connected to sewers	...	13
Number of new houses not connected to sewerage system	... ..	Nil

Extensions or alterations : Sewer extended to include Battlefield. Diversion of sewer from Mill Road direct to south eastern outfall sewer.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.—The refuse collection rounds have been re-organised to increase the efficiency of the collecting gangs. One new vehicle was purchased".

The present position as regards sewage disposal in the town as estimated during 1963 is as follows :—

Total number of houses in the Borough	...	15,794
Number of houses connected to Corporation sewers	... ..	15,504
Number of houses connected to independent sewage disposal works, <i>e.g.</i> cesspits, septic tanks...		206
Number of houses relying on earth, pail or chemical closets	... ..	84

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. C. Stanley, reports as follows:

Complaints received during the Year

There were 598 complaints, and these were investigated in accordance with the following analysis:—

Nature of Complaint	Number Received
Housing Defects	75
Defective Dustbins	1
Choked and Defective Drains and Sewers	124
Accumulations of Offensive Matter	13
Relative to Unsound Food	61
Verminous Premises :—	
(a) Bugs and Fleas	5
(b) Rats and Mice Infestations	180
(c) Beetles, Crickets and other Insects	70
Keeping of Animals and Poultry	6
Unsatisfactory Milk Supplies	2
Emission of Smoke	8
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	4
Miscellaneous	49
Total	598

Premises Inspected

The following summary indicates the number of inspections of various premises carried out during the year :—

Nature of Inspection						Number of Visits
Dwelling-houses under Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	..	888
Dwelling-houses under Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	2,053
Infected Dwelling-houses :—						
(a) Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	..	..	31
(b) Contacts	..	..	..	..	..	4
(c) Phthisis enquiries and fumigations	..	..	..	..	..	4
Business Premises, including Offices	..	..	..	..	..	33
Cinemas, Dance Halls, Billiard Halls	..	..	..	..	..	4
Factories Act, 1961 :—						
Factories with mechanical power	..	..	..	..	..	102
Factories without mechanical power	..	..	..	..	..	11
Works of building construction	..	..	..	..	..	43
Outworkers' premises	..	..	..	..	..	3
Offensive Trade Premises	..	..	..	..	..	20
Stables, Piggeries, Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	..	90
Houses let in Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	16
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	278
Drainage :—						
Inspection and Examination	..	..	..	..	..	405
Testing	..	..	..	..	..	98
Public Sewers	..	..	..	..	..	357
Smoke Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	35
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	103
Smoke Control Area	..	..	..	..	..	357
Watercourses and Ditches	..	..	..	..	..	169
Land and Tips	..	..	..	..	..	96
Septic Tanks, Cesspools, Urinals	..	..	..	..	..	172
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	35

Nature of Inspection	Number of Visits
Vermineous Premises :—	
(a) Rats and Mice	481
(b) Bug Infestations	17
(c) Beetles	11
(d) Other Vermin	44
(e) Disinfestations	89
Food Hygiene Regulations and Food and Drugs Act, 1955 —	
Unfit Meat and Other Foods	155
Market Stalls	421
Butchers' Shops	138
Bakehouses	62
Factory Canteens	40
Restaurant Kitchens, etc.	336
Licensed Premises	263
School Kitchens	64
Hospital Kitchens	31
Other Premises	518
Section 16 Premises :—	
Sausage Manufacturers, etc.	25
Fish Frying Premises	47
Ice Cream Premises	248
Milk Sampling :—	
(a) Methylene Blue, etc.	108
(b) Chemical	96
Milk Shops and Dairies	113
Sampling of Food and Drugs (other than Milk) for Chemical Analysis	83
Food Vehicles	17
Food Poisoning Investigations	3
Shops Act, 1950	777
Pet Animals Act, 1951	63
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	60
Sanitary Accommodation at Farms	—
Welfare of Aged Persons	8
Visits not Inspections	614
Miscellaneous Visits	336
Total Visits by Public Health Inspectors	10,677

Notices Served

Administrative action was taken during the year to secure abatement of nuisances and to enforce the appropriate statutory enactments as follows :—

Subject of Notice	Public Health Acts	Milk and Dairies Regs.	Food and Drugs Act 1955	Factories Act, 1961	Shops Acts
Number of Informal Notices served	28	—	10	1	2
Number of Informal Notices complied with	28	—	10	—	2
Number of Informal Notices Outstanding (against Premises)	16	—	8	1	2
Number of Statutory Notices served	19	—	—	—	—
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	26	—	—	—	2
Number of Statutory Notices Outstanding (against Premises)	7	—	—	—	—
Number of Prosecutions ..	1	—	—	—	—

**Sanitary Improvements Effected at Dwelling-houses as a Result of
Statutory and Informal Notices Issued**
(Number of premises, 39)

	Number Complied with
Defective drains	1
Choked drains	2
Insufficient closet accommodation	—
Absence of proper sink	1
Defective water closets	6
Defective gullies	1
Defective sink	1
Defective sink waste pipes	—
Defective W.C. cisterns and fittings	12
Burst water pipes	—
Insufficient water supply	2
Defective soil pipes	—
Dampness arising from :—	
Defective roofs	11
Defective eaves-gutters	4
Defective down-spouts	1
Defective brickwork and pointing	6
Defective damp-proof courses	—
Defective yard paving	2
Defective chimney flues	—
Galvanized metal dustbins provided	3
Defective window-frames and sash-cords	9
Defective floors	4
Defective stairs	1
Defective plaster to walls and ceilings	10
Defective doors	1
Defective fireplaces and cooking ranges	2
Defective wash-boilers	—
Defective and dangerous chimney stacks	1
Defective and bulging external walls	—
Defective and bulging party walls	—
Filthy condition of premises	2
Accumulation of manure or offensive matter	2
Miscellaneous	1

Additional Unsatisfactory Conditions remedied by Verbal Intimations

Nature of Inspection	No. of Premises	Structural Defects	Dirty Conditions
Dwelling-houses (Public Health Acts)	12	12	—
Restaurant Kitchens	22	9	13
Bakehouses	—	—	—
Other Food Preparation Premises	18	12	6
Butchers' Shops	16	9	7
Hotel Bars	9	4	5
Business Premises	2	2	—
Factories (Factories Act, 1961)	2	1	1
Ice Cream Premises (Sale/Man.)	—	—	—
Shops (Shops Act)	1	1	—
Dairies	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	3	3	—
Caravans	—	—	—
Rat Infestation	—	—	—

FACTORY ACT, 1961

The following statistics, required under the provisions of this legislation, are appended :—

Part I of the Act

1. **Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	233	102	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	23	43	—	—
Total	273	156	1	—

2. Cases in which **Defects** were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :—					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	2	—	1	—

Part VIII of the Act**Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)**

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 113 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel-making, etc. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSING

Building Progress during 1963

Houses erected by Local Authority	185	} 409
Houses erected by Private Enterprise	224	

Housing Statistics

1. Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under (Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1,358
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	65
Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	32

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Services of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	31
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	19
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	19
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	1

Representations were made in respect of six Clearance Areas, embracing fifty-eight dwelling-houses.

Four individual unfit houses were the subject of Closing Orders, whilst Demolition Orders were made on three others.

One hundred and twenty-eight houses (126 in Clearance Areas and 2 Demolition Orders) were demolished during the year.

The Housing Act 1957 and the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 enable local authorities to make standard and discretionary improvement grants to house owners. These grants enable owners of houses lacking amenities to bring their houses up to modern standards.

The Council approved 16 discretionary and 40 standard grants during the course of the year.

Standard Grant

A standard grant is made to an owner for providing :—

- (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom ;
- (b) a wash-hand basin ;
- (c) a water closet, in or contiguous to and, if possible, entered from within the dwelling ;
- (d) a hot water supply at a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, at a wash-hand basin and at a sink ; and
- (e) a food store ;

or such of these items as are not already in the property.

The Corporation cannot refuse to make a standard grant if the applicant owns the freehold or has a leasehold interest with at least fifteen years to run and the dwelling will be fit to live in for fifteen years after the work has been done, and will be used as housing accommodation for that period. If the dwelling is let, it is the owner's responsibility to obtain the tenant's agreement in writing to the proposed improvement, but it is the Corporation's duty to ensure that the applicant is the owner or lessee as the case may be. The grant an owner can expect to receive is half the cost of providing such of those items listed in (a) to (e) above as are lacking subject to an upper limit in respect of each item (*e.g.* a maximum of £155 if all items are lacking — a maximum of £40 if a water closet is lacking).

Discretionary Grant

For an owner to obtain a discretionary grant, again he must own the freehold or have a leasehold interest with at least fifteen years to run, and the dwelling, when improved, must have a useful life of thirty years (but as low as fifteen years, if, having regard to all the circumstances, it is considered expedient), and must be kept for housing accommodation during that period. Before the Council may make a discretionary grant they must also be satisfied that the dwelling, after improvement, will comply with what is known as "the twelve point standard," *i.e.* it must :—

- (1) be in a good state of repair and substantially free from damp ;
- (2) have each room properly lighted and ventilated ;
- (3) have an adequate supply of wholesome water laid on in the dwelling ;
- (4) be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purposes ;
- (5) have an internal water closet if practicable, otherwise a readily accessible outside water closet ;
- (6) have a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom ;

- (7) be provided with a sink or sinks and with suitable arrangements for the disposal of waste water ;
- (8) have a proper drainage system ;
- (9) be provided in each room with adequate points for gas or electric lighting (where reasonably available) ;
- (10) be provided with adequate facilities for heating ;
- (11) have suitable facilities for storing, preparing and cooking food ;
- (12) have proper provision for storing fuel (where required).

As their name implies, discretionary grants are payable at the absolute discretion of the Council. Each grant shall not exceed half of the estimated cost of the work approved on behalf of the Council, subject to a maximum for each dwelling of £400.

It was hoped that progress to better housing, aided by these measures, would be apparent, but owners have been slow in making use of these facilities, and it was realised that when one house of a block was improved and the remainder left in their original condition, the one house might have to be included in a clearance area if the adjoining houses became sufficiently sub-standard to warrant extreme measures. The sensible thing, therefore, was to improve all the houses in a block.

Circular 42/62, issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, gave guidance to local authorities on the measures which the Minister considered should be used to improve the condition of all the well-built houses throughout the country which are in reasonably good repair but lacking in amenity. The Borough Council decided that as the number of private houses which appeared to be suitable for improvement was considerable, being estimated at 1,854 out of a total of 10,819, a pilot scheme should be put in hand to show what can be done. This pilot scheme would also show the difficulties likely to be encountered.

A street of 53 houses, some semi-detached and the others in short terraces, built approximately eighty years ago, was chosen as a pilot scheme.

At the time of inspection 8 of the 53 houses were up to the 12 point standard. One house was let off as bed-sitting rooms.

Of the other 44 houses 25 lacked a bath and the same number lacked a wash hand basin, while 26 had not got piped hot water supply, 33 houses did not have an internal water closet and 31 did not have a ventilated larder.

All the houses had satisfactory internal water supplies, but 8 sinks were noted to be unsatisfactory. Each had its own water closet.

This survey showed that improvements were required in a large percentage of these houses, and it is hoped that when owners realise what improvements can be done with the help of grants, there will be more action than is at present obvious.

It may be that alterations and improvements such as are catered for by improvement grants are being carried out all the time, but the present rate of application for grants indicates that each year of the type of house in question which is ripe for improvement, only 1 in 30 is being improved.

The Census for 1961, County Report for Shropshire, Table 23, Private Households by availability of certain household arrangements, shows that in Shrewsbury of all households 16.1% were without a hot water tap and 16.5% were without a fixed bath. This proportion will have been lowered year by year as new dwellings, complete with modern amenities, are being built, while those demolished are practically all lacking in these amenities. The hard core of pre-war houses which will remain after present tidying up operation is complete, will be about 1/10th of the whole and it is envisaged that by the 1971 census the percentage of houses without a hot water supply and fixed bath or shower will be less than 10%.

The percentage of families sharing sanitary accommodation in 1961, 2.8% of householders and 69% of householders sharing dwellings, will be reduced as slum clearance proceeds and overcrowding is relieved.

MUNICIPAL HOSTEL FOR MEN

The Superintendent, Mr. E. A. Andrews, has provided the following report for the year 1963 :—

“ **Charges.**—36/- per week or 6/- per night.

Number of beds available	...	...	41
Men paying weekly charge	...	...	1,954
Men paying daily charge	...	...	452
Daily average ...	...	...	38

The improved housing situation has eased the once formidable task of finding lodgings. There is now, therefore, a tendency for new arrivals in the town to seek full board in preference to accommodation only.

Invariably these workers—Public Works employees in particular—have lodging allowances and are able and willing to pay the somewhat increased charges made by the housewife.

This trend reflects the type of lodger now using the hostel. Although the usual pattern is still discernable, the main intake during the past year has been from men already resident in the town. These men are generally of a low income group and some state that they are no longer able to pay the charges made by the landladies or that there is no longer any room for them.

Sickness.—By arrangement with their doctor a total of four men were admitted to hospital ; two with heart trouble, one with tonsillitis and one with respiratory disease.

Retired Men.—There are seven retired pensioners and two permanently disabled men among the semi-permanent lodgers’.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

At the close of the year there were registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations :—

Dairies	...	...	...	7
Retail purveyors of milk	...	...	...	81

Turbidity Test (applicable to sterilised milks)

The 8 samples proved satisfactory.

Phosphatase Test (a test applied to verify the efficiency of pasteurisation)

The 54 samples proved satisfactory.

Methylene Blue Test

One hundred and forty-three samples were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test, an indicator of keeping quality. Subsequent

sampling in the case of seventeen adverse reports gave satisfactory results. Six samples were declared void due to the high atmospheric temperature in the laboratory at the time of the tests.

Ice Cream

Premises registered for sale and manufacture	...	1
Premises registered for sale only	... ..	209
Premises registered for store only	... ..	1

Twenty samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination. The results are tabulated below :—

No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Void
20	17	3	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

The 111 samples of food and drugs submitted to the public Analyst for analysis comprised 99 foods (6 formal and 93 informal and 12 drugs (all informal).

Some 105 were returned as genuine, and 6, all foods, as not genuine.

An additional 66 “informal” samples of milk were tested for fat content on the testing machine at the Health Centre. Three of these showed a fat content deficiency. Follow-up samples in each case proved satisfactory.

The following tabulated statements give particulars of the articles sampled :—

Food

Number of food samples	..	..	..	..	99
Number found genuine	..	..	..	..	93
Number found not genuine	..	..	..	..	6

Name and Number of Articles Sampled

						Informal
Apples	..	..	..	..	..	3
Apple Flakes	..	..	..	..	..	1
Baked Cereal (for “toddlers”)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Banana Cake	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beef and Four Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beef Suet	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bisk-o-Lait	..	..	..	..	..	1
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	3
Butterscotch	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cake and Pudding Mix	..	..	..	..	..	1

						Informal
Casserole of Meat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Casserole of Steak .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chopped Roast Turkey in Jelly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chunky Pieces of Beef .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Crab .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cream Buns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cream (Dairy) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cream (Double) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cream (Sterilised) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Currants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Curry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dairy Butter Mints .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dairy Cream Buns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dairy Cream Doughnuts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fruit Filling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fudge .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Horseradish Relish .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ice Cream .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ice Cream (Dairy) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ice-pops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jam (Raspberry) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Jam (Apple and Strawberry) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jiffi Jelly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lamb Chops with Vegetables and Gravy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lard .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lemon Curd .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lemon Marmalade .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lemon Pic Filling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lollymix .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malt Vinegar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Margarine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Marmalade .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mincemeat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Minced Beef .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Minced Chicken .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mint Sauce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mustard Piccalilli .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Neopolitan Lollie .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nite Cup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Orange Crush .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Orange Jelly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oranges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Petit Cameinbert .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pineapple Juice with Vit. C. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plain Flour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Potted Beef with Butter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Potted Meat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prunes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Raspberries in Syrup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1

							Informal
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rice (Ground)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sardines in Olive Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sausages (Beef)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sausages (Frankfurt)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sausages (Pork)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Self-Raising Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Slieed Roast Beef with Gravy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stareh Reduced Crispbread	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Strawberry Mallows	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stuffed Pork Roll	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
White Pepper	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
White Pepper (Ground)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
White Sauce Mix	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							Formal
Beer (Bitter)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beer (Mild)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brandy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gin	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whisky	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Remarks on Samples returned as not Genuine

1. Cake and Pudding Mix (Informal) Sample of cake and pudding mixture containing a polyoxyethylene derivative not permitted by the Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations, 1962. Remainder of stock returned to producer.
2. Cream Buns (Informal) Sample of buns containing a filler resembling cream and consisting of artificial cream. No notice displayed by vendor in accordance with Section 47 (2) Food and Drugs Act, 1955, to the effect that the buns contained artificial cream. Letter sent to vendor.
3. Lollymix (Informal) This sample did not conform to the Labelling of Food Order in that the ingredients were not specified on the label. (Informed by the producer that this sample was old stock and that this product was now labelled in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order. Retailer withdrew from sale remainder of stock).

4. Pork Sausage (Informal) Meat Content 81%. Sulphur Dioxide 70 parts per million. Notice of the presence of preservative should be given (Vendor notified).
5. Pork Sausage (Informal) Meat Content 67%. Sulphur Dioxide 150 parts per million. Notice of the presence of preservative should be given (Vendor notified).
6. Pork Sausage (Informal) Meat Content 69%. Sulphur Dioxide 220 parts per million. Notice of the presence of preservative should be given (Vendor notified).

Drugs

Number of drug samples	..	..	..	12
Number found genuine	..	..	..	12
Number found not genuine	..	..	..	Nil

Name and Number of Articles Sampled

							Informal
Agarol	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aludrox	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blood Purifier	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Codis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fever Mixture	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Neuro Phosphate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nutritive Salts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Panadol Elixir	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sulphur Lozenges	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Throat Specific	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Veganin	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vito Gee Pellets	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	14,413	1,799	1,123	52,981	26,524	—
Number inspected	14,413	1,799	1,123	52,981	26,524	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	5	14	95	130	77	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	670	345	71	616	814	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	4.68	19.95	14.78	1.41	3.36	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	2	—	—	352	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	0.007	0.12	—	—	1.33	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	5	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted for treat- ment by refrigeration ..	5	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseased and unsound conditions found in the animals dealt with caused the detention and surrender for destruction of a total weight in carcasses and offal of 36 tons, 1 cwt. 7 lbs., details as follows :—

Carcasses and Parts ...	...	...	15 tons 15 cwts. 78 lbs.
Offal ...	...	...	20 tons 5 cwts. 41 lbs.

The construction of the new Abattoir at Harlescott, on a site adjacent to the Cattle Market, continued throughout the year and by December the building was practically complete.

It is realised that, for the age group 5—15 years of age, the centre of the town will be much less interesting after the transfer of this fascinating activity, but the benefit to the atmosphere of the town centre from the transfer will be obvious within a matter of weeks.

Unsound Food

The following foodstuffs, being unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered for destruction :—

Preserved Goods	..	..	..	1,228	tins and jars
Bacon and Ham	..	..	..	109½	lbs.
Cheese	..	..	..	4	lbs.
Corned Beef	..	..	..	647½	lbs.
Fish	..	..	..	216	lbs.
Sausage	..	..	..	2	lbs.
Chicken	..	..	..	9	lbs.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

An epidemic of measles started early in the year and lasted for nearly 7 months; 603 cases were notified, 4 were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths.

Outbreaks of measles have in the last decade been very drawn out with only a year or even less between them, in contrast to the classical interval of 2 or more years.

As is usual most of the patients were under 10 years of age and infant cases were very few.

Complications appear to have been rare but some, associated with the haemolytic streptococcus were quite unpleasant. In this connection it is to be noted that the usual scattered cases of scarlet fever were notified and many cases of tonsillitis and otitis media and unfortunately a few of acute nephritis were reported indicating an increase of the virulence of the streptococcus. It is to be hoped that this will be a temporary phenomenon.

Whooping cough cases still occur, but there is evidence of a steady decline in the incidence, especially where the patient is in the first few months of life.

As will be seen in the section on immunisation there is a reasonably satisfactory demand from mothers for immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and for vaccination against poliomyelitis and smallpox.

During the year there were no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis notified. Smallpox and tetanus were also absent. A constant awareness of the possibility of these diseases occurring has to be coupled with a high immunisation rate if they are to be kept in check.

Only 2 notifications of dysentery and none of typhoid, paratyphoid or food poisoning give satisfaction, but should not cause complacency. These diseases are caused by the ingestion of infected food or drinking of infected water or milk. Immunisation is not generally practised against them, except that T.A.B. vaccine (to give protection against typhoid and para-typhoid) should be given when residence is contemplated in areas where the enteric fevers (typhoid and para-typhoid) are common.

Adherence to the food hygiene regulations in catering establishments and retail premises selling "open" food which is not cooked after sale is considered essential. Housewives also should obey the rules.

The cause of outbreaks and of individual cases of these diseases is an infection with one of a group of organisms which are all susceptible to extremes of heat, boiling, roasting, etc., and of cold, refrigeration, and which flourish when in warm moist surroundings, especially when a source of nourishment, meat jelly, cream, etc., is available.

The organisms are passed from the bowel of cases or carriers of the diseases and will infect foodstuffs touched by that person if the hands are not properly washed after using the lavatory. Similar organisms, also capable of causing gastro intestinal diseases, are to be found in waste products and animal dirt. One of the most active spreaders of these diseases is the common house-fly and public health inspectors, medical men and nurses are familiar with the alliterative tag of "the filthy feet of faecal feeding flies". Vigilance to keep down the fly populace is part of the battle for clean food.

The control of bowel infections is not a matter of regulations and equipment only, but of constant vigilance on the part of all food handlers.

Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1963
(excluding Tuberculosis)

MONTH	Erysip- elas	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Dysen- tery	Puerperal Pyrexia
January ..	1	1	42	—	1	—
February ..	1	—	85	—	1	—
March ..	1	—	120	—	—	—
April ..	—	3	80	—	—	—
May ..	—	4	42	—	—	—
June ..	—	—	104	—	—	1
July ..	—	2	111	2	—	—
August ..	—	—	16	3	—	—
September ..	—	2	1	7	—	—
October ..	—	1	2	3	—	—
November ..	—	—	—	6	—	1
December ..	1	—	—	12	—	—
Totals ..	4	13	603	33	2	2

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR, 1963

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of Cases Notified										Total Cases removed to Hospital
	At all ages	At Ages—Years									
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 & up- wards	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Scarlet Fever	13	—	—	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	1
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis :—											
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia :—											
Acute Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Influenzal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis :—											
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles	603	20	140	160	268	11	2	1	1	—	4
Whooping Cough	33	—	8	5	14	6	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	657	20	148	172	288	18	3	2	5	1	6

TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIODS			NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34			—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—44			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64			3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards			1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals			8	2	—	1	4	—	—	—

One death from Respiratory Tuberculosis was not notified before death.

The Phthisis (Respiratory or Pulmonary Tuberculosis) death rate for the year was 0.08 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.02 in the previous year.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The County Medical Officer of Health has kindly provided the following figures relating to immunisations given during 1963 in Shrewsbury.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Number accepting vaccination	...	...	...	724
Number of refusals	...	...	...	40
Number tested	...	...	...	673
Number found positive	...	...	...	58
Number found negative	...	...	...	584
Number vaccinated with B.C.G.	...	...	...	578

Diphtheria Immunisation

				Immunisations
Pre-School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	460
	By General Practitioners	...	...	340
School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	77
	By General Practitioners	...	...	14
Total				891

Reinforcing Injection

At Clinic	...	...	...	713
General Practitioners	...	...	...	175
Total				888

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Pre-School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	380
	By General Practitioners	...	...	331
School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	1
	By General Practitioners	...	...	4
Total				716

Tetanus

Pre-School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	544
	By General Practitioners	...	...	343
School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	505
	By General Practitioners	...	...	56
Total				1,448

Vaccination (Smallpox)

Primary	{	Children under					
		1 year of age :	At Clinic	...	...	...	4
			By General Practitioners	70
		Others	At Clinic	306
			By General Practitioners	90	
			Total	470
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Re-Vaccination :		At Clinic	27	
		By General Practitioners	85	
			Total	112
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Poliomyelitis

Third injections of Salk or doses of Oral :						Fourth injections
Pre-school children :	At Clinic	..	..	..	576	13
	By General Practitioners	..	..	..	155	6
Other children :	At Clinic	..	..	..	136	953
	By General Practitioners	..	..	..	29	44
Young Persons : (born 1948/43)	At Clinic	..	..	..	10	6
	By General Practitioners	..	..	..	11	1
Young Persons : (born 1942/33)	At Clinic	..	..	..	88	8
	By General Practitioners	..	..	..	12	—
Others :	At Clinic	..	..	..	100	30
	By General Practitioners	..	..	..	16	3
Total						1,133
						1,064

COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH CENTRES

Particulars are given below of the health services provided by the County Council under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, for the Borough.

Area	Premises	Services Provided and Day and Time Clinics Held
Harlescott	Church Hall, Meadow Farm Drive	Child Welfare Clinic, Tuesday, 1.30 to 5 p.m.
Monkmoor	Tankerville Hall Monkmoor Road	Child Welfare Clinic, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month, 1.30 to 5 p.m.
Ditherington	White House Clinic Whitchurch Road	Child Welfare Clinic, Thursday and Friday, 1.30 to 5 p.m. Ante and Post-natal Clinic 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month, 2.30 p.m.
Town Centre	Health Centre, Murivance	Child Welfare Clinic Friday, 1.30 to 5 p.m. Ante and Post-natal Clinic 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month, 2.30 p.m.
Meole Brace	Memorial Hall	Child Welfare Clinic, 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, 2.45 to 4.30 p.m.
Springfield	Church Hall	Child Welfare Clinic, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, in each month, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Attendances during the year are given below :—

		Harles- cott	Monk- moor	Muri- vance	White House	Meole Brace	Spring- field *
Children							
Born in 1963	..	1,712	443	827	1,566	351	277
Born in 1962	..	1,219	449	626	1,196	321	156
Born in 1958-1961		983	184	223	794	143	146
Total attendances		3,914	1,076	1,676	3,556	815	579
No. of Children attending	..	508	202	317	444	158	119
Expectant Mothers							
Cases	..	—	—	195	189	—	—
Attendances	..	—	—	306	303	—	—

* Opened on 22nd January, 1963.

The Family Planning Association, Shrewsbury Branch, provide a weekly clinic for advice and instruction on family planning. This clinic is held at Murivance Health Centre on Mondays, from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.

Dental Care

The County Council provide full dental care, including the provision of dentures where necessary, and orthodontic treatment

for expectant and nursing mothers, children under school age and children attending the Education Authority schools.

The Dental Clinic at 5 Belmont has its own X-ray apparatus and full technical and professional staff.

Orthopaedic Treatment

Orthopaedic surgeons from the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, hold regular sessions in St. Chad's Church Hall, and children can be referred there from child welfare and school clinics.

Hospital Facilities

In-patient and out-patient hospital facilities are available as follows :—

- Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat conditions :
 - Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Murivance.
- General Medical and Surgical treatment :
 - Royal Salop Infirmary.
 - Copthorne Hospital.
 - Monkmoor Hospital.
- Infectious Diseases :
 - Copthorne Hospital, Isolation Ward.
- Mental Illness :
 - Shelton Hospital.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

A summary of work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with infectious disease, disinfection and disinfection is as follows :—

Visits made in connection with infectious disease 41

One house was disinfested by Corporation employees working under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

The type of infestation was as undermentioned :—

Bugs	1 house
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DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

At the end of the year the number of premises under contract with the Corporation for disinfection was as follows :—

Business premises	...	...	...	...	...	51
Private dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	4

No major infestation was discovered.

The Rodent Operative made 643 visits to premises in the course of his duties during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 AND 1951

Removal to suitable premises of Persons in need of care and attention.

It was not found necessary to make any application for compulsory removal to hospital.

